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The present volume includes those processes that are induced by bacterial organisms. A prospective volume will take up such changes as are caused by the higher fungi.

While the general purpose of the present text is to consider bacteriology in its applied phases (other than medical), still the general biological student will find much that will interest him. The exceedingly well-proportioned and thoroughly digested chapters on the historical development of bacteriology, as well as the general biology of bacteria, will be appreciated by all biologists. Technical chemists, fermentation physiologists and students of agricultural bacteriology will also find the book a great help in their work.

One striking feature of the work is the thoroughness with which the literature has been sifted. Dealing as it does with such a diversity of subjects, the labor of gathering the data from a multitude of technical as well as scientific journals has been very considerable, and the successful manner in which this has been accomplished adds materially to the value of the work.

It seems incredible, however, that the translator should allow the book to be presented to English readers without an index, even though the original lacked this necessary adjunct to usefulness. Another undesirable feature is that the copious bibliographical references are not to appear until the second volume is published, thus handicapping the utility of the book for a considerable time at least.

H. L. RUSSELL.

The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the East. By ROBERT E. ANDERSON, M.A., F.A.S. New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1897. 12 mo. Pp. 213.

We have here a useful little book, compiled with more knowledge and discretion than are usually discoverable in such pot-boilers. The author takes up in turn Babylonia, Egypt, the Hittites, Phenicians, Arabs and ancient Persians. He chooses his authorities judiciously, not being either tedious or frivolous.

The introductory chapter on the 'Origin and Races of Mankind' is the least satisfactory of the volume. He prefers Cuvier's classification

into three races, on the color line, which has never been accepted outside of France and is inadequate to our present knowledge. He uses 'race' in the loosest senses, 'white race,' 'Aryan race,' 'Slavic race,' etc. But these are slight blemishes, and inappreciably mar the merit of the whole.

D. G. BRINTON.

Nests and Eggs of North American Birds. By OLIVER DAVIE. Fifth Edition, Revised, Augmented and Illustrated. Columbus, 1898.

The first edition of this book, issued in 1885, comprised but 77 pages of pica type; the present issue contains over 500 closely printed pages. While devoting particular attention to the nesting habits and eggs of North American birds, the book contains a large amount of information concerning the distribution and life histories of birds and includes a chapter on ornithological and oological collecting. Although current ornithological literature has been freely drawn upon by the author, he has also availed himself of the work of a large number of active field ornithologists who have placed at his disposal their notes on the eggs, nests and nesting habits of various species. The full citation of the numerous authorities adds greatly to the value of the work, which should retain the popularity accorded it since its first appearance.

F. A. L.

NEW BOOKS.

Psychology for Teachers. C. LLOYD MORGAN. With a Préface by HENRY W. JAMESON. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898. Pp. xi+240. \$1.00.

Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Vol. V. Published by the Society. 1898. Pp. xxii+337.

New York State Museum.—Fiftieth Annual Report of the Regents. 1896. Vol. I., Report of Director, Botanist and Entomologist. Albany, The University of the State of New York. 1898.

Special Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Beet Sugar Industry in the United States. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1898. Pp. 230.